address, One Year.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBJECTIONS Daily (Morniag Edition) including Sunday
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For Six Months
For Three Mon. is
The Omsha Sanday Has, mailed to any

OMARA OPPICE, NO. 914 AND 918 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM OF THIRD ME BUILDING WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 313 FOURTERS IN STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the En-

TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bre Puntants a Couraxy, OMARA. Draits, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 12th, 1886, was as

Harrister conservation of the contract of the Friday, 12......12,986

Average......13.0/3

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 15th day of November, A. D., 1836. Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the netual av-Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10.595 copies; for March. 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,337 copies; for April, 1886, 12,338 copies; for July, 1886, 12,334 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 13,059 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies.

Geo B. Tzschuck. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. Frit, (SEAL) Notary Public.

Fans will now be laid aside for snow shovels.

WINTER got here yesterday with a vengeance and both feet, as it were.

Among all the rising industries of the south, the industry of polling republican votes shows the most marvellous increase.

OMAHA still keeps up her gait in the clearing house race. Last week her percentage of increase in clearances was 75 per cent.

NEW YORK proposes to have a new constitution. It needs one. The present condition of its municipal health is beyoud the react of even the faith cure.

THE total production of chestnuts in Italy is 301,303 tons annually. Almost the entire supply is consumed by the socalled funny papers and paragraphers of the United States.

"Professor" Foster of Iowa announces a "big storm." The professor is twenty-four hours behind the signal service. The storm reached this section before the prediction.

THE railroads between St. Paul and Chicago make the run in less than fourteen hours. The run between Omaha than lifteen hours. That would be at the | dency as against Hayes in case the decirate of only thirty-five miles an hour. The present speed is only twenty-five miles an hour, and the trip requires twenty hours. That's altogether too slow for the rapid west. What we want is a fast Chicago train.

THE action of the republicans of the Second congressional district of Wisconsin in nominating a candidate not a resident of the district, was a departure which has attracted a good deal of attention, and having elected him-the distriet having hitherto been largely democratic-the plan is also warmly commended. The practice has always prevailed in England of constituencies selecting candidates for the house of commons without reference to their place of residence, and there is nothing to prevent the plan adopted in Wisconsin from becoming general in this country. In this case a popular and capable man was chosen, Mr. Guenther, who had represented the Sixth district in congress three terms, and for the first time the Second district will be represented in the next congress by a republican. It is more than likely had a resident of the district been nominated, the democrats would have been again successful, but in the case of Mr. Guenther, who is a German-American, the candidate had no persona or local objections to combat, and the party had the forcible argument in his belief that he had had long experience in congress and proved himself a valuable member. It was a successful experiment that will very likely be tried in other states, and may in time become general and popular.

foreign, for the acceptance of plans for the new county hospital is developing a great deal of warmth. There are the usual criminations and recriminations, in which charges of jobbery, bribery and undue influence are being freely bandled. It is intimated that the commissioners have been fixed by a half a dozen competing architects and that one of the gen tlemen with plans from abroad is boast ing of his success with the board There should be no "divy" or divide with anyone. There ought to be no room for such underhand work. The selection of a board of competent physicians to recommend plans for adoption should in itself make all negotiations the kind entirely useless The best plan should be adopted from whatever quarter it may come. The new hospital is to be an important structure built for all time and capable of enlargement with the growth of the city. Our people demand the best, the most modern, the most complete. Price is a secondary consideration. Our sick and unfortunate and their care and comfort are of paramount interest. The duty of the board of county commissioners is to adopt the plans which meet these requirements, and to let the contract to a responsible firm who will do the work exactly in accordance with the plans and specifications without regard to private interest. One of the foreign architects stands convicted of a job in the state of Rlinois. There should be no chance for a job in the state of Nebraska.

THE contest among architects, local and

Coquetting With Democrats,

since Nebraska became a state. John

M. Thaver only had four years in the sen-

ate when his term expired. He had made

an excellent record as a republican and

was the choice of his party in the state.

Who was then coquetting with democrats

and who was it that broke up the repub-

lican caucus and by fooling with

the democrats defeated Thayer? If

we remember rightly such stalwarts

as Judge Dundy, Sid Paudock, the late

Colonel E. B. Taylor, then proprietor of the

Omaha Republican, Casper E. Yost and

other leaders assisted Mr. Hitchcock to

his election by a combination of repub-

lican bolters and democratic allies. Four

years later in 1875 the republican cancus

was again made impossible. Then, as in

1871. Thaver would have been the caucus

nominee, but Mr. Paddock carried off the

senatorial plume by the almost solid

votes of the democrats in the legislature.

Neither Hitchcock nor Paddock could

have been elected without democratic

votes. When Mr. Hitchcock's term was

out in 1877, he was the most stalwart of

stalwarts, but that did not prevent him

from coquetting with democrats.

all the pressure which could be brought

by Dr. Miller on the democrats in the leg-

islature to support Hitchcock for re-elec-

tion was exerted to its utmost. This is

not all. Mr. Tilden's nephew. Pelton,

wrote a letter to democratic members

urging on behalf of Mr. Tilden that their

support Mr. Tilden's claims to the presi-

sion should come before congress. This

was coquetting with democrats with a

vengeance. With their eyes open to this

plot neither the Lincoln Journal nor the

stand and fall with Mr. Hitchcock

General Van Wyck was then in the state

senate easting his vote for a straight re-

publican. For this he received the most

unstinted abuse from the very men who

There is quite a contrast between 1876

and 1886. In 1876, democrats were elected

in republican districts because they were

pronounced in opposition to the railroad

candidate for the senate. In 1886, demo-

crats were elected from republican dis-

tricts because they were pronounced in

favor of Van Wyck, while in most in-

stances the defeated republican can-

didates were known to be train-

ing with the corporate monopo-

to vote for Van Wyck as a democrat or a

Riddleberger republican, but because re-

publicans in their districts trusted them

upon honor to vote their wishes with re-

gard to the senatorship. In the last sen-

atorial contest, four years ago, all the re-

publican candidates, including Mr. Man-

derson, were coquetting with democrats,

and none of them would have refused an

election by their votes. As a matter of

fact, even after the caucus had nom-

inated General Manderson he and Judge

Weaver became so alarmed over a

threatened bolt of the caucus by the fol-

lowers of Laird and Cowin that they ap-

pealed to the anti-monopolists to till the

With all these historic facts before us it

will be readily seen that coquetting with

democrats is no bar to stalwart preten-

sions in Nebraska. It is all right to co-

habit with railroad democrats as against

Van Wyck, but party treason for Van

Wyck to maintain friendly relations with

democrats elected by republicans for the

sole purpose of aiding in his re-election.

Internal Revenue Figures.

of internal revenue is interesting as show-

ing that in whatever other direction busi-

ness depression has affected enterprise

and industrial affairs, it has not been dis-

astrons to the chief sources from which

the government derives internal revenue.

The report shows that during the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1886, the receipts

from internal revenue were over \$4,000,000

greater than those of the preceding year,

the total being \$116,902,869. This was in

excess of the estimates of the department

by nearly two million dollars. The

sources of the principal part of the four

million increase were tobacco and fer-

mented liquors, spirits distilled from

fruits having also contributed. There

was a very considerable increase in the

amount of manufactur d tobacco during

the year, and the collections from this

source aggregated \$27,207,862. The

smoking capacity of the American people

is merely suggested in the fact that the

increase in the number of cigars and

The annual report of the commissioner

gap in case a bolt should occur.

These democrats were not elected

democrats.

is an historic fact that

imported was 73,139,078. The country The railroad republican organs urge as the principal objection to Senator Van Wyck's re-election that he is coquetting year 6,422 registered distilleries, over six thousand of which were in with democrats and expects support from democrats in the legislature. In some operation. Most of them were fruit distilleries. Nearly twenty million states where the republican party mainbushels of grain were used during the tams its high moral standard of political year in the production of spirits, a slight eithics such an objection would have some force. In Massachusetts, Connectincrease over the amount for the precedicut and even in Ohio the party lines have ing year, but less than the average for the always been closely drawn and republiwas over 80,000,000 gallons, which was cans have placed their trusted leaders in the United States senate purely on party five million in excess of the product of the preceding year, but a little below the grounds and without reference to the wishes of giant corporations or combiaverage of the past nine years. Of the nations of jobbers and political plunderproduct of the last fiscal year over 70,000,000 gallons went into the market, ers. It was thus with Charles Sumner, General Hawley, Ben Wade, John Shershowing a considerably enlarged home man. The high standing of each of these consumption, since the export movement eminent and stalwart republicans was was less than that of the preceding year within itself a passport to undivided party by nearly fifty per cent. Another evidence of increase of consumption and honors. It would be so in Nebraska today had not the corrupting and blighting source of added revenue is in the fact hands of the railroad corporations that in most of the states the number of grasped the party machine and made reretail liquor dealers was increased, publicanism a mere cloak to cover its among them being the prohibition states of Kansas and Iowa. In the former of greedy designs. If republicans of Nebraska were left untrammeled in the these there were last June 232 more rechoice of senator to-day, the republican tailers of liquor than in the same month caucus would return Charles H. Van of 1885, and in the latter the increase for Wyck as the best representative of repubthe year had been 220. In Maine there licanism in its cardinal features. A mawas a decrease of 63 in the number of retail liquor dealers, white Michigan shows jority of the republicans elected to the n loss for the year of 18. A good deal of legislature are pledged to vote for Van Wyek, and by the party code of honor illicit distilling is still carried on in the which prevails in other states, Sensouth, the stills seized during the year ator Van Wyck would receive numbering 564 and the persons arrested the cancus nomination and poll therein 1,214. The property seized during ninety four republican votes on the the year for violations of the law was first ballot. There would be no need of valued at \$283 982. The bureau was run at a little less cost last year than the precoquetting with democrats if the railroad ceding year, and a further small reducbosses would keep their hands off. But those who accuse Van Wyck of coquettion is made in the expenses for the next fiscal year. The service appears to be ting with democrats are to-day plotting with democrats for combinations to dethorough and efficient. feat Van Wyck by fair means or foul. In this they will only repeat what they have done during every senatorial election

A Reported Filibustering Project. A report was current some two weeks ago that Editor Cutting was engaged in organizing an expedition to invade Mex ican territory. The plan of this recent victim of Mexican "outrage" was said to be to organize a force of several thousand and take possession of two or three of the states of Mexico, out of which he would create a new republic to be placed under the protection of the United States with a view to ultimate annexation. A few newspapers dignified the report with serious editorial comment, but it was quite generally regarded as a wholly groundless sensation. A few days later Cutting was reported to be hanging around El Paso trying to get work at type setting, which he was unable to do because no other type setter there has so little self respect as to work with bim. That put an end to the story of a proposed movement against Mexico under the leadership of Cutting. A man repudiated by his own craft could not command the confidence of other people in so important a matter as making war on a nation in tolerably good condition to defend itself.

The project of a filibustering expedition into Mexico has not, however, been abandoned, if any credence can be given to a special report sent from Dallas, Tex., to a Chicago paper of Monday. The author of this report goes extensively into the details of the project and professes to have authority for his statements from two of the emissaries of the movement who are old acquaintances of his. votes be east for Hitchcock. It was These parties left Dallas last Saturday on given out to these members confidena secret mission, St. Louis being their tially that Mr. Hitchcock was pledged to first objective point, leaving behind them a confidential agent to look after matters in Texas. While at Dallas they enlisted a number of young men of an adventurous disposition in the cause, and they have now enrolled there twenty or thirty trusted forlowers ready for a raid at any Omaha Republican ceased for a moment their frantic appeals to republicans to moment, and the number can be readily increased to a hundred. Indeed, the correspondent says, this denotes the strong antipathy that exists in that quarter toward Mexico, as well as the warlike spirit of the average Texan, that five hundred could be secured, but great to-day are loudest in their demands for straight goods and no coquetting with care and caution are being exercised in the selection of men, so that none not thoroughly trustworthy will get into the movement. Every precaution is being taken against betrayal-except that of giving the whole business away to a

newspaper correspondent. It is a comprehensive scheme which this real or imagined movement is said to involve. The object is to establish a republic to be known as the "Rio Grande Socialistic Confederation," composed of the states of Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora. The projectors propose confining their work to the most desirable field at first, making gradual advances until they have brought the whole of Mexico under their control if necessary as much of it as they shall deem desirable. The scheme appears to be a little lame at this point, since in permitting the Mexican government to maintain an existence in any part of the territory of Mexico the "confederation" would have at hand an enemy which would be a continual menace to its peace. It is expected, however, that when the new republic is firmly established there will be an eager rush of the states not included to gain admission, and thus in a short time the Mexican government would be left standing out in the cold. In fact faith in the project rests largely upon the belief that pretty much the entire Mexican population will flock to the support of the "confederation." As to the United States interfering the organizers of the movement have no fear of that, since no avert act wil take place on American territory. There is a far-reaching calculation, however, that this country might be drawn into the conflict in order to repel foreign interference. It is not improbable that there are people in Texas who have conceived some such project as this correspondent intimates. It is not impossible that some day in the future such a project will be undertaken. But such a movement at this time is not probable, and if undertaken could only end in disastrous de-

Amending the Charter, The first steps have been taken towards a rational amendment of the Omaha charter. At Monday's meeting arrangements were made for the organization of a committee to discuss suggested improvements and draft a plan for charter amendment. Five members of the committee are to be appointed from the city council, five by the board of trade, and the ten thus selected will choose five additional members, making in all fifteen citizens composing the charter committee. By this method Omaha can hope to secure a plan for charter

493,507,247, while the number of cigars | will be suited to her present needs and elastic enough to adapt itself to future contained at the close of the last fiscal requirements. Under our consutation we can have no special legislation. Any law drafted must be of general application. This preciudes Omaha from making a charter for herself as an individual city. The charter under which she is now operating applies to all cities of 30,-000 inhabitants which are termed "cities of the first class," and which since Linlast nine years. The product of spirits | coin's last census includes the capital city. It is doubtful whether Lincoln, with scarcely more than a third of Omaha's population, will be willing to maintain a city government that which expensive as now demanded by the necessities of our corporate life. It is equally doubtful whether Lincoln would be willing to accept a revision of municipal classification reducing her to a city of the second class with added corporate powers. Local pride would probably look upon such a change as a reflection on its importance as a municipality. It seems to us that under the circum-

stances another class of cities could be added called "metropolitan cities," including all cities over 60,000 inhabitants, as determined by a federal or state census with a charter of their own. . This would leave Omaha free to make her own charter without placing a heavy and perhaps needless tax upon other and smaller cities. It would afford Lincoln the opportunity of changing the present laws, regulating cities of the first class, to suit its own needs. There would be no confliet and a clashing of the two delegations would thus be avoided.

Uproot the Syst m.

The great furor over the death of Moffat, which is called murder, although the coroner's jury itself only claims that the fatal effects of typhoid fever may have been aggravated by the conveyance of Moffat to the police station, is giving way to sober second thought. Admit, if you please, that the action of the police was a blunder; that Moffat was handled too severely, and that the police station is a filthy den, the fact still remains that the marshal personally is in no way responsible. He knew nothing about the case, gave no orders in connection with it, has never appointed a single policeman, and nobody pretends that he is responsible for the wretched quarters which the city occupies for a station

house. The whole matter sifts itself to this: Cummings may be incompetent but he is certainly no more incompetent now than he was twelve mentins ago. The police force may be without discipline or ability, but that is the fault of the system which within eighteen months has enabled the mayor to displace all but eight of the old police force and till the ranks with a lot of raw recruits who have little or no idea of their duties.

The mayor has refused to suspend Cummings, because he has no charges against him which would hold water. He would like to get rid of him, but so far nobody has been proposed who could improve the police under the present system. The council can only deal with specific charges. A general howl is no ground for removal. The remedy for the shortcomings of the police must be sought in a radical change of the system. We must have a police commission with authority to employ a chief of police who has been raised in the police service of one of the large cities and can bring with him discipline and methods of metropolitan service. Such a man is not at present in Omaha, and probably will not be when we want him. The imperative necessity of engaging an experienced chief of police will justify his employment at a high salary, no matter where he may come from. In the hands of such a man. with strict regulations and the grading of the police according to experience and merit, Omaha will have a police service equal to that of any city.

The removal of Cummings could in no way change the system or affect its efficiency. The only thing the council should do, as soon as possible, is to get better quarters for a police station and employ a police surgeon. That can be done without amending the charter.

THE extraordinary feeling manifested throughout England, but more particularly in London, over the death of Archer, the successful horse jockey presents a phase of English character which cannot be regarded as admirable. Archer was an exceptional rider, but he seems to have been in all other respects a rather mean and unworthy fellow. His money greed was insatiable, and he would do the meanest and unmanly things to make or saye a shilling. Except his "horse talent" he had no commendable qualities. But had he been otherwise and simply a successful jockey there would be no excuse for such a show of interest and feeling at his death as the English people have made. Rochefort, himself passionately devoted to horse racing, showed a just appreciation of this unseemly manifestation when he said in his journal: "England is in tears. The same men who look on with indifference while Irish farmers, unable to pay rents, are driven from their homes, and patriots who defended them are hanged, cockneys who applaud the bombardment of Alexandria, the massacre of New Zeaianders, the extermination of the Indian races, sob into their glasses of gin in company with their spouses, legitimate or otherwise, who dishevel their back hair in their despair. Great bereavement has fallen on the country of Gladstone, Byron and Shakspeare. Archer is dead In whose arms will duchesses, enamored of his top boots, breeches, and red, green or yellow jacket, now fall? He was uglier than an ape, with teeth like hoofs of the horses he rolle; but he seemed to them adorable when he stuck his spurs into the belly of a mare on which he rode from first post to winning post."

With half of the republican papers threatening to throw into the penitentiary any voter who dared to vote for Senator Van Wyck, and with the whole democratic machine opposing any expres sion whatever on the senatorial question, the vote on the senatorship is remarkably large. Nearly 45,000 citizens of Nebraska succeeded in spite of all these difficulties in registering their preference for Charles H. Van Wyck.

OMAHA is looming up as a hog market. The sales yesterday were 4,900 head, all of which were taken by the packing houses in South Omaha and Nebraska City. Not a hog was shipped to Chicago. eigarettes made during the year was extension or a new charter which The prices ranged from \$4.65 to \$4.85

CURRENT TOPICS.

A New York base ball player has been presented with a \$350 gold watch for knocking a ball over over the fence. After all intellect

Twelve thousand copies of Andrew Carne gie's book, "Triumphant Democracy," bave been sold among the workingmen of Great

General o. ... Van Alen, who committed sulcide by Jumping from the steamer Aurania, in mid-ocean in August last, left a fortune which has just been valued at \$1,950,-According to the controller of the current

the volume of the national bank notes out-

standing amounts to \$217,000,000. Some

of the banks will go out of the business in view of the call for 3 per cents. In a new dictionary of biography, says the New York Herald, containing 40,000 names. all the Rothschilds and Astors put together receive only as many lines as are accorded to Harriet Beecher Stowe, Cornelius Vanderbilt receives less attention than Paganini. and A. T. Stewart no more than Daniel Lambert, the fat man. Even the three rich benefactors-Girard, George Peabody, and Sir Moses Monteaore-united, take less room than John Wesley or Nathaniel Haw-

Liberry and Reform,

tnorne.

Change Tribine.

In her present foriorn and neglected con ditions Miss Liberty of New York Harbor can sympathize to some extent with Col. Henri Watterson's Sore-Eyed Goddess of Reform.

Ought to Have Been Nearer Iowa. Chicago Berald,

more is announced. It catered to the bottle trade entirely, and might have gone on swimmingly if it had only been a little nearer Iowa. It Never Rains But It Pours.

Chican : Tribune,

Simultaneously with the announcement of George Alfred Townsend's novel came the opening new wells of natural gas to the num ber of a dozen or more in different sections of the country.

A Suggestion to Grover.

Chicago Rambler, Cousin Ben Folsom, it is said, writes poetry. This is probably the reason he was appointed consul at Sheffield, England Now if Grover would only appoint Sister Rose Elizabeth, who writes prose, to some office across the water, it would be seen that he had the welfare of the American people at heart.

A Chicago Description of Omaha.

An Omaha paper is having heaps of fun all by Itself, poblag fun at Chicago's alleged , or refinement. Omaha is too young and rough to have any respect for her betters. Why, it is only a few moons ago that a man was shot in Omaha because he wore kid gloves and had his boots blockened. If "Chicago is New York without a collar," Omaha is Chicago without a shirt,

Is Life Worth Living?

"Is life worth living in these pallid days, When all the earth is pulseless, thirsting are we shrunken from that height of Why

When men would die for glory's twining bays?" So same a maiden with a trumpet eye And lip that pealed a noon with each wor "What life is this we live and die unheard Beneath a silent and too sunny sky?"

"Were it not bester to have lived in Greece And heard Demostrenes strike Philip down With words that seared the luster of his

And wrote red war across the brow of peace? "Were it not better to have fived in Rome, When Cresar with insatiable blade Carved out a path through every hill and

made the frightened world his Were it not better to have lived and died

Before men fell upon such idle days, Before the world had learned such cowardly ways? Is life worth living now?" she sadly cried. Truly I cannot tell thee that, my sweet?" "But here's an answer meet for the

Life then or now were worth the world to If I but lived it lying at thy feet," Small Things About Great Men.

Pall Mall Gazette: Part of the price which every eminent man pays for his exalted or prominent position is the loss of all privacy. His habits and customs, his preferences and aversions are all publiety discussed, and the following partieulars show that he can not even have a favorite dish without the knowledge of the public. This craving for details about the lives of great men dates back as far as the time of Charlemagne, of whom it is said that his meals consisted never of more than four courses, and that his favorite dishes were eggs and roast meat, particularly venison, which was served on ong spits by his foresters. Luther pre ferred Torgan beer and hock to all beverages. As a young man Melancthon wa very fond of barley soup, and he would often exchange a diet of meat for a bowl of barley soup. Small fish, vegetables, and all kinds of farinaceous food he liked, but large fish and meat disliked, and h hated all public meals or drinking bouts. He used to say that it would be easy for him to adopt Pythagorean diet. Torquato Tasso was very fond of preserved fruits and all kinds of fancy sweets. Henry IV was often ill from eating too many oysters or melons. His favorite oysters or melons. His drink was vin d'Arbois, the great liked nothing than Limburg cheese (t). Charles XII king of Sweden, preferred a piece of bread-and-butter to anything else. Voltaire, like Frederick the Great and Napowas very fond of coffee. leon L. avorite food was out cakes, but he proerred oranges to any other kind of food The Dutch Indy scholar, A. M. mann, ate spiders as a delicacy. Lessing preferred lentils, and Klopstock, who was real gourmand, fed on salmon, mush rooms, pastry, and smoked meat. Of vegetables he liked peas best and grapes as dessert, together with a bottle of good claretor bock. Kant retained till his old age a preference for pork kinds of pulse, and stewed fruit. He voted three hours a day to his dinner. Schiller was in his youthful days very fond of ham. An old note book belonging to a Stuttgart restaurant contains some items about "Me als for Dr. Schiller in 1782, from which it appears that, be side a bottle of wine, ham was every day among the dishes on Schiller's table Matthisson confessed a preference for peas, beans and pork; Lord Byron for Chester cheese, with ale or porter; Pope was "greatly interested" in venison. Jon than Swift in turbot, and Sir Walter Scott in roast goose.

Referring to the natural gas well at Kokomo, Ind., the Indianapolis Journal says that one computation estimates that the well is capable of supplying as much gas as is now consumed by 488 cities like Kokomo, while another estimates that it would require four wells like the one now opened to supply Kokomo alone. In spite of these widely different computations, the citizens are seriously considering whether the town will a be rival to Pittsburg.

Two flocks of turkeys met on a railroad track near Salisbury, Mo., and engaged in a combat. A train came along and tweive which were fighting so busily that they had no time to get out of

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Renan's New Drama-A Philosophical Work Which is Much Discussed.

INTERESTING STAGE GOSSIP.

Literary Notes-A New Work on Victor Hugo-Sopbie-Adelaide, a Mysterious Book,

Paris, Nov. 3, -[Correspondence of the BEE.]-The assertion of the delicate and cultivated classes of Paris that they were shocked by the perusal of M. Ernest Renan's latest philosophical drama, the "Abbess of Jouarre," has in it something delightfully amusing to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Poor pudibond Paris, sinking so easily to the level of the modern impure society novel, and yet retusing to rise to the ethereal atmosphere in which M. Renan has placed his idealized charactors, who discourse of death and love in the death hour of the eighteenth century! This would indeed be a refreshing spectacle for gods and men, and we will not believe in the smeerity of it until some later day.

Every reader of M. Renan's books knows the naive yet singularly artistic manner in which he works out a noble and original idea in the course of a hundred odd pages of what he is pleased to call a drama. All have smiled over the quaint conceits of Caliban and have lamented the unwilingness of the great scholar to see anything good in democracy. Even The failure of a whisky boase in Baltihose who have sternly disagreed with him have fully admitted his right to the title of "charmer." The implacable war upon modern democracy was continued in the Priest of Nemi. But in the Abbess of Jouarre we for the first time find M. Renan touching upon the domain-not of drama as he calls it, but of tragedy. Tragic are all the emotions called into the play in

THIS SINGULAR EPISODE,

tragical and sublime are the passages descriptive of the yielding of the abbess to her love; and in her assumption of the role of humility, and her entrance into ordinary buman existence, and the high st and the holiest moments of her life are over, there is something of tragic savor. One cannot help thinking what wonderful novel George Meredith would make on such a theme, or what a divine score Meverbeer might have writ-

In the old prison of Plessis, during the terror, lies Paul-Antoine d'Arey, whose head is to fall in a few hours under the fateful stroke of the guillotine. He is thinking of the woman he had loved, Julie-Constance de Saint-Florent Abbess of Jonarre. Their love had been full of sacrifice, for Julie, obedient to considerations of country and family had be come abbess while still in her first youth: and he had sworn to respect her. But, in these splendidly lucid moments just preceding death, he reviews her conduct, and wonders if they did right in not ac cording to love its full fruition. In the midst of his reverie he is aroused by the passage through the hall of the prison to a cell beyond of a young and beautiful woman, in whom HE RECOGNIZES JULIE,

his loved and lost Abbess. The recognition is mutual, but the Abbess tells him she is dead to the world in a double sense that on the morrow her head is to fall D'Arcy, bribing the jailor, gains admission to her cell, and there, in a passionate and thrilling interview, begs the rave so long been compelled to forswear. And so it happens that, atterlong warring with her will, Julie, Abbess of Jouarre, makes her nuptial night of her deathmorn, and goes hand in hand with her lover at dawn, to mount the chariot for he quillating. His name is called by not hers, and, to her unspeakable horror and anguish, the lover is borne away to be beheaded, while she is informed that she is pardoned. She refuses to live, and attempts suicide by strangling herself with the band which has bound her virgin brow in holy orders.

HER LIFE IS AGAIN SPARED. and after she has learned, from an illus trious officer in the republican ranks, that he had secured her pardon because of her matchless beauty and dignity presence of the revolutionary tribunal and from a priest who confesses her just as he is to go before the judges who are to sentence him to death that she had sinned by too great pride all her life, and that her mysterious bridal night would be pardoned her when she had gone humbly forth into the world, "perhap one day to beg bread for her child, accepts the lesson, and, wife and widow in one night, steps out from the prison The young soldier who has saved her i dismissed by her with the remark that her life belongs, henceforth, to

THE MEMORY OF A MYSTERY which she cannot reveal, but in the closing scenes M. Renan shows her won back to kinder thoughts of her rescuer after she has for seven years cherishe D'Arcy's memory, and nursed and toiled for—D'Arcy's child. So the abbess of Jouarre is welcomed home by her famil again, and becomes the wife of the soldier who had saved her from the guillotine. This ending has not the grisly ancient tragedies, but it is emmently real, human, and shows profound knowl

edge of the human heart. THIS THAGIC DRAMA Is studded with the luminous expression for which M. Renan is so famous. Here are a few which give some faint idea of the beauty and scope of the work;
"It is hasty to affirm that there is God; but a proof of temerity to deny that

there is one. The survival of personality has every appearance against it; it is not impossible, however, that in infinity if will be found." The lover to the Abbess: "Julie, that which one does in presence of death escapes all ordinary rules. Who shall

judge us? God, that is to say the reality things, sees the purity of our lives. Man-kind no longer exists for us; we are alone in the world, like two shipwrecked ones clinging to a plank, certain to die in a few hours. None of the condemned ones have ever passed two nights in this yestibule of death. If God reserved for lovers who die without knowing the rap ture of embrace a night of grace beyond the tomb, could they be reproached for enjoying the hour accorded them by benevolent decree. Such is our position, there is no morrow for our love.

"Everything in nature says 'Love! What says it more eloquently than death' If the world were at the eye of its last day, then love, love without law, without limit, ought to reign, since all that limits and regulates love—the sacred rights of the creature born of it-would no longer have any meuning."

Julie (yielding to her lover's kisses)

Love, at this moment my eterally be

"Human virtue, to stand forth in its brightest giory, needs especial circum stances which grossen evil and good. We should not regret having lived at such solema moments, even if, from the bat the through which we passed, we bring It is often in away cruel heart-wounds. such somber moments that we see the sties opening. Such visions are never forgotten. The heart remains forever touched at thought of them."
"Anything that is grand has the right to be ridiculous. Victory is the only thing at which we may not mock."

Set aside the notion that love is a vulgar joy: do away with the superficial disfinction between soul and sense. is body withot soul? and the senses, what

with the universe? Well-being is the aim of this world, and love is the intense exssion of well-being.

We are almost tempted to think that M. Renan's notions of love are too spiritual and refined, rather than too bol for the Parisians, and that, therefore, they make mock of him. But he has indicated, as we have seen, that the great can take ridicule with equanimity.

STAGE GOSSIP. MHo. Jeanne Granier, one of the leading Parisian opera bouffe singers, has just been condemned to pay her washer-

woman \$108.29 for services given to a lot of fine articles of feminine use. M. Louis Menard has sued the Comedic-Française for \$40,000. He claims that in the version of Hamlet now being played at the Francaise, 'some one' has cribbed part of the translation that he sent to the

theatre a long while ago.

Jean Richepin, the poet who at one time was thought to be going to the dogs. because of his mad career upon the stage, and his odyssey with Sarah Bernhardt, now writing much and well, and his new comedy, Monsieur Scapin, just produced at the Theatre Francais, in Paris, is a striking success. M. Richepin's piece is an imitation of Moliere's classical com edy. The action takes place at Boulogne, in the second part of the seventeenth century, about twenty-five years after the first representation of the Fourberies de Scapin. Moliere's valet, married and grown old, has in his turn, become a bourgeois; hence he called "Monsieur" Scapin, "Monsieur" Scapin plays the role of a "Geronte." Around his daugnter prowls a handsome young suitor, Leandre, accompanied by rascally servant and some followers such as Molicre shows in his comedies. sieur" Scapin is suddenly taken with a desire to renew the pranks of his youth, and he teaches Leandre's valet all the tricks by which he himself became famous. The two Coqueim are superb, the one as "Monsieur" Scapin, and the other as the roguish valet, "Tristan,"

LITERARY NOTES. General Adam Badeau's Aristocracy of England is making the ex-consul general of London a host of enemies in Great Britain. The Paris correspondent of one of the great English dalies exclaimed the other day in the Rue de Ri-yoli: "Why, there's been nothing like it since Dicken's "American Notes," When he wrote his book, perhaps the general had the novelist in mind.

In the last days of October was pub hshed in Paris a new work on "Victor Hugo," man and poet, by Ernest Dupuy, This is one of the most important critical works issued concerning the noble poet since his death. It is divided into four parts the first of which is called the four ages; that is the four periods of Hugo's career; the second, the four worships, sketching his transition from royalism and catholic ism to political and religious liberalism, thence to philosophical religion and the political doctrine of elemency and love the third part, the four inspirations, namely, the lyric inspiration as shown in the Odes and Bailads, the Orientales, the Autumn Leaves, the Interior Voices; the dramatic inspiration as shown in Higo's dramas; the satirical inspiration as shown in his political poems, the Contemplations, the Songs of the Streets and Woods, and the Terrible Year; and finally the epic inspiration, as manifest in the Legend of the Ages, and the last poems from the hands of the master. In the three or four hundred pages of this book there is much sound criticism, which will be interesting to scholars and especially to poets.

Ollendorff, the Paris publisher, has just issued a mysterious book entitled Sophie-Adelaide, wherein the author asserts that she is, to quote her own words, "the daughter of one of the greatest queens of the earth," and that "she who has my place is the wife of one of the future masters of the world." It appears, ac cording to our author, that Prince Albert was married morganatically before h wedded the young queen that the two wives gave birth to daughters on the same day and almost at the same hour. Now the morganatic wife was an ambitious woman, bribed the royal nurse and had the babies changed, so that the Crown Princess of Germany is not really the daughter of Queen Victoria. Sophic Adelaide does not mention names but it is easy to fill up her blanks. She furthermore declares that Queen Victoria is aware of the deception, but for reasons easily understood keeps mum about it Have we to do here with a crank or has the queen's daughter simply got her mother's weakness for rushing into print? However that may be, Sophie-Adelaide's fiction is far superior to the twaddle found in the two royal volumes about life in the Highlands. PRESIDENT GREVY.

Almost any fine afternoon you can see President Grevy, generally accompanied by his wife and married daughter, drive up to the fine large town house that he is building near the Trocadero, in order to inspect the progress of the work. exterior has long been done, and the interior will be inished tong before the owner's term expires. The monarchists say that M. Grevy will not be alive when the house-warming comes off. The president is indeed aging rapidly, but he is a strong fine looking old man still,

OLIVIET. Proportion of Deaths by Lightning

The yearly average number of deaths from lightning in England is twentythree, or four and four-tenths per 100,000 deaths. As a general rule it seems that unless persons are killed on the spot by lightning they recover. A person struck by lightning is more or less stunned, and deprived of consciousness for a time often, no doubt, by mere fright case the effect transient; but sometimes in consequence a shock given to the brain, which case there is a certain amount of paralysis of motion and sensation. The appearances after death of bodies which have been struck by lightning vary ex-tremely. Sometimes they retain the position which they occupied when struck; while in other cases they may be dashed to a considerable distance. Their clothes are often burned or torn, and have a peculiar singed smell. Metal lie substances about the body present signs of fusion, while such as are com-

posed of steel become magnetic. Business-Like Sons-in-Law.

Indianapolis Journal: On dit that Lawrence Barrett had to settle a dot of \$10,000 per annum on his daughter before she married the German baron, whom the father-in-law proudly, not without affection, alindes to as the "baron, my son-in-law." Those noble sons in law are very particular about the paternal dot to their brides, and are very exacting in the payments. It is whispered that when Jerome was iax in sending over his \$25,000 to Ludy Churchill, Lord Charefull promptly called for it; but since the peer is again on the high road to prosperity, with an insured rent roll, there has been no occasion for this strictly business proceeding as there was when the mansion was unoccupied as a club house. I do not know whether the baron ever annoys. Mr. Barrett this way

The Heaviest Gun.

The heaviest gan in existence weight 115 tons 85 ew! with the breach. It is to be mounted on one of the croneled ports guarding the harbor at Spazia, in Italy. Originally it was intended to send it by rail, but the Swiss railways objected on account of its ereat weight, as they feared that it would read some of their bridges. So it had to be taken to Ant-

werp, and forwarded thence by sea. A citizen of Brantford, Canada, word shooting, got a good bag of crows, and the family cooked and atc the ill one of birds. The result was that each purson became violently ill and was sayed with are they, if not an intimate communion | difficulty by the local distors.